THE MARKETS

..LTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 win... spot, $1.17; No. 2 garlicky, spot, ...; October, $1.11½; November, ...
...Corn—New yellow for last half ...er or first half of November ...ent is quoted at $2.60@2.65 per ... for prime.
...—Spot, 51½@53½.
...—No. 2 white, as to weight. ...No. 3 white, as to weight, 42½
...—Closing prices. No. 2 Western, ... spot, 95c per bus.; bag lots ... rye, as to condition, 85@90.
...—Per ton, $16@21.
...aw—No. 1 tangled rye, per ton, ... No. 1 wheat, $13; No. 1 oat ...al, $14.50.
...ter—Creamery, fancy, 48@49c; ...hoice, 45; do, good, 41@42; do, ...49@51; do, blocks, 46@47; do, ...y, 38@42; ladles, 30@32; Mary... and Pennsylvania rolls, 28@30; ...rolls, 25@28; West Virginia rolls, ...7; storepacked, 25; Maryland, ...nia and Pennsylvania dairy ..., 28@30.
...gs—Western high grades, fresh, ...Western average firsts, 45; West ...nia firsts, 44@45; Southern firsts, ...bove quotations are loss off.
...e Poultry—Chickens, old hens ... and over, per lb., 27@28c; me... 3 to 4 lbs., 25@26; small, 22@ ...white leghorns, 22@23; old roos... 15@16; springers, large, 27@28; ... to medium, 27@28; white leg... 1½ lbs. and over, 22@23; small... @22. Ducks, young, peking, 3½ ...nd over, per lb., 23@25; puddle, ...uscovy, 22; smaller and poor, 18.
...atoes—Western Maryland and ...sylvania, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $2.25 ...; E. S. Maryland and Virginia ..., $2.25@2.50; native or nearby, ... $2.25@2.50; all sections, No. 2 ...25; No. 3, 50@75c; all sections ... per 150-lb. bag, $3@3.25; round ...50-lb. bag, $3.50@3.75; do, do, No ... 150 lbs. $1.75@2; sweets, new ... Carolina, No. 1, per brl., $3@ ... E. S. Virginia, No. 1, $3@3.50; ...e or nearby, $3@3.40; Rapp, No ...75@3; all sections, culls to No. 2, ...@2; native, per 4-8 bskt., 50@55c; ... all sections, per brl., $3@3.25; ...s and yams, all sections, per bu. ... $1@1.25.

...W YORK.—Wheat—Spot weak. ...o. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $1.22; ... manitoba, $1.21, and No. 2 mixed ...n, $1.10, c. i. f., track New York ...rive.
...rn—Spot easier; No. 2 yellow and ... white, 63½c, and No. 2 mixed, ... i. f., New York, lake and rail.
...ts—Spot easy; No. 2 white, 46c ...y—Easy; No. 1, $28@30; No. 2, ...28; No. 3, $24@26; shipping, $22
...tter—Creamery, higher than ex... 47@48c; do, extras 92 score), 47; ...firsts (88 to 91 score), 38@46; ...ing stock, current make, No. 2
...gs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts ...54c; fresh gathered firsts, 43@ ...New Jersey hennery whites, ex... ...ancy, candled selections, 85; near ...and nearby Western hennery ...es, firsts to average extras, 60@ ...nearby and nearby Western hen... browns, extras, 60@62; nearby ...ered browns and mixed colors ... to extra 45@57; refrigerator ...al marks, fancy, 37@39; do, firsts ...36.
...eese—State whole milk, firsts ..., specials, 22½@23c; do, aver...run, 21½@22; State, whole milk ..., specials, 22@22½; do, average ...21½.
...ve Poultry — Firm. Chickens ..., 26@30c; roosters, 13.

...HILADELPHIA. — Wheat — No. 2 ...winter, $1.16@1.21; do, garlicky ...@1.12.
...rn—No. 2 for export, 57@58c; ..., 54@55c; No. 2 yellow local, 63
...ts—No. 2 white, 43@44½c; No. 2, ...½@42½.
...y—Timothy, No. 1, $20@22; do, ..., $18@19; sample, $14@16; no ..., $12@14; clover mixed hay, ... mixed, $19.50@20; No. 1 mixed, ...19.
...tter—Western creamery extra, ...nearby prints, fancy, 60@62.
...eese—New York whole milk, ... flat, 22½@23c; do, fair to good, ...22; longhorn, 22½@23; single ...s, 22½@23.
...gs—Nearby extra firsts, 51c; do ..., 50; Western extra firsts, 49; ...firsts, 47@48; fancy selected ...d, 63@64.
...e Poultry—Fowls, not leghorns, ... quality, 18@32c; do, leghorns, 18 ... spring chickens, not leghorns ...26; do, leghorns, 18@22; roosters ...18; ducks, white peking, 22@24; ...ixed colors, 18@20.

LIVE STOCK

...LTIMORE. — Calves — Veal ...e, per lb., 11½@12c; heavy fat ..., do, 9@10; fair to good, per lb. ...; heavy and rough, per lb., 5@6; ...h common, thin, per head, 4@5.
...gs—Straight, per lb., 9c; sows ... quality, 7@8; stags and boars ... live pigs, as to size and quality ...11; shoats, as to size and quality ...1.

...ICAGO. — Cattle — Bulk beef ...s, $6@10; she stock strong to ...higher, calves, stockers and feed ...strong; best vealers, $10.50@11; ... steady.
...gs—Bulk lights and light butch... $8.35@8.70; bulk packing sows ...7.35; pigs, 15@25c lower; bulk ...able kinds around $8.
...eep—Bulk, $9; culls mostly $6, ...able; Western lambs largely ...; prime 40-pound Montana year... ..., $7.25; wethers, $5.75; fat na... ewes, $4.75, down.

How It Was.

...ow did it come, sah, dat dat lit... sawed-off, runty cullud man done ...b all over yo' and whupped yo' ... yo' gapped?"
...h, well, sah; nigh as I kin ex...ulate it, dat small gen'leman was ...tle too much for me."

Nothing to Be Proud Of.

...oes this town boast a council?" ...Ve've got one, my friend, if that's ... you mean," said the native. "But ...on't boast about it."—Family Her...

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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Pays

TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 43. APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA. OCTOBER 26, 1921. $1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

RAILROAD BOARDS CONFERENCE FAILS

Presidents of Roads Redoubling Strike Preparations

FAINT HOPE OF RESULTS

Union Leaders Declare That Their Organizations Would Be Disrupted If Companies Were Permitted To Continue Encroachments.

Chicago.—Efforts by the Railroad Labor Board to avert the threatened railroad strike through conferences with heads of the five unions which have ordered a walkout, effective October 30, failed when the meeting adjourned with the announcement by the board that "while the discussions were beneficial, no definite results were obtained."

"The adjournment is final," Chairman R. M. Barton, of the Labor Board, announced. "We do not plan any further conferences with the labor leaders nor do we plan, at present, to call in the railroad presidents. I cannot say what our next step might be."

"There has been a full and frank discussion of the situation," said a statement given out by Ben W. Hooper, vice-chairman of the board. "The Labor Board and the Brotherhood chiefs exchanged views in a perfectly pleasant way. The interview was beneficial, but we cannot say that any definite results were obtained."

"The five union presidents departed for their organization headquarters with the announcement that plans for the proposed strike would go right ahead.

Union heads expressed the opinion that "if there were any concrete results of the conference they lay in the fact that the minds of the Labor Board members were disabused of the idea that the unions were not sincere in calling a strike."

"When we went in there," said one chief, "the board seemed to be of the opinion that we had been bluffing and were just waiting for someone to dissuade us from carrying out the strike order.

"Believing this, the board has virtually nothing to offer in the way of a settlement plan. Its members talked a lot, but actually had little to say of any importance, merely trying to get us to change our stand.

"The chief result of the conference was that the Labor Board knows we are not bluffing, and we know that they had no real pla nto offer."

Members of the board said that while the conference had ended and no immediate plans had been made, it still was possible to hold further meetings with the labor men before the date of the scheduled walkout arrives.

"The board is determined to go as far as possible under the law," one member said, "and if it is unable to accomplish anything it will be the fault of the law rather than of the board. We are satisfied that some Governmental agency will find a solution of the situation, as every possible angle of the matter is undoubtedly being investigated down at Washington."

None of the Board members would indicate an optimistic view of the day's proceedings. Some members were inclined to the view that even the issuance of a strike order was tantamount to a violation of a Board decision, and that the Brotherhoods could properly be cited to appear before the Board for a formal determination as to whether its orders had been defied.

"The entire Board feels that it is much better informed on the situation, and we hope that some good may yet result from the Board's inquiry," said this member.

LOSS IN SHIP BOARD SUPPLIES.

Report Indicates Decrease In Value Of $90,000,000.

Washington.—An inventory loss of $90,000,000 in the value of surplus supplies and materials held by the Shipping Board was indicated in the report filed by the commission which has just completed a complete survey of the board's physical assets. Other items in which large decreases in value were shown included:

Shipyard equipment, land, buildings and drydocks—Original cost $117,000,000; present value, $22,437,000.

Uncompleted wooden hulls—cost, $58,475,000; present value, $199,000.

According to the report, the "physical assets" of the board, exclusive of completed ships, housing and railroad projects, represented an outlay of $389,780,000. No aggregate present value was given.

PORTUGUESE CABINET QUITS.

Result Of Successful Bloodless Military Movement.

London.—The Portuguese Government has resigned as a result of a successful military movement untended with bloodshed, says a Reuter dispatch from London. The troops seized strategic positions in the city and its environs. A new ministry will probably be formed with the ex-revolutionist Manuel Maria Coelho as premier.

STONEWALL JACKSON HONORED.

Statue Of Confederate Leader Unveiled At Charlottesville.

Charlottesville, Va.—Stonewall Jackson, American military hero, was commemorated when an equestrian statue of the Southern warrior was unveiled here. Declaring that Stonewall Jackson's campaigns were equal to those of Napoleon, Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, in unveiling the statue, declared that the United States owes its progress to men such as Jackson.

KING CANNOT AFFORD TO FIT OUT HIS YACHT.

London.—King George has announced that, owing to the great need of economy, His Majesty cannot afford to fit out the royal yacht Britannia for the yacht race next year.

"This is a great disappointment," says the announcement, "as there is no sport he enjoys more."

DECISION CUTS UPPER SILESIA

Germany Gets 20 Communes and Poland 19

PROVIDES 15-YEAR REGIME

General Agreement Urged—Poles And Germans Are To Keep Within Domiciles For Fifteen Years.

Paris.—The decision of the Council of the League of Nations on the Upper Silesian question, just made public, divides the plebiscite area into almost equal parts between Poland and Germany, as to the number of communes, and provides administrative machinery for the gradual inauguration of the new regime over a period of 15 years.

The long-awaited boundary line, according to an official communique, will follow the Oder River to Niebetschau, assigning 22 communes in this southern section to Germany and 19 to Poland. The line is further traced in detail by the names of villages, the communique stating that in this more northerly section Germany obtains 20 communes and Poland 21. North of Lissau the frontier will follow the old boundary line to the point where it joins that already fixed between Germany and Poland.

In order to insure the continuity of peaceful economic life in Upper Silesia after the partition, the Council of Ambassadors is urged to take measures looking toward German and Polish co-operation under the form of a general agreement.

The administration of private railways is left unchanged by the decision, and as for the German railway system, a system of common exploitation is to exist throughout the 15 years.

The German mark is designated as the monetary standard of the area for not more than 15 years.

All Poles living in the German zone and all Germans living in the Polish zone are to keep their respective domiciles over the 15 years. All Poles over 18 years old living in the German zone are to have two years in which to choose their nationality.

The Silesian boundary, as decided by the Council of the League of Nations, follows the River Oder from Oderburg as far as Nibotschau, then runs northeasterly in a circular line as far as Hohenlinde; thence, running between Rossburg and Birkenheim, it turns northwestward as far as Lissau. Northwest of the latter place it follows the old frontier of the German Empire to a point where the latter reaches the frontier already established between Germany and Poland under Article 87 of the Treaty of Versailles.

PREPARE TO MOBILIZE AUTOS.

10,000,000 Motor Cars Of Nation May Be Used.

New York.—The nation's fleet of 10,000,000 motor cars is being prepared for mobilization to transport food in event of a general railroad strike.

Lists of all trucks and passenger cars in the country are being prepared for national, State and civic authorities so that they may be taken over in case of emergency.

"The Government would be empowered to seize all vehicles in time of dire necessity," F. W. Fenn, secretary at the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, said.

"If all the railroad workers of the United States go out on a general strike we are making preparations to help the Government take over all available trucks and even passenger cars.

"There are approximately 1,000,000 trucks available for service. They can haul food to the cities and transport passengers on short hauls. There are 9,000,000 passenger cars. We look to the airplanes for speedy passenger service over long distances.

"This will break any railroad tie-up. It did in England, where there was not half the organization in the motor trade that there is here."

TO DECORATE SOLDIER'S GRAVE.

Earl Cavan Will Place Victoria Cross On Arlington Tomb.

London.—Earl Cavan, who is going to Washington to represent the British Army at the Limitation of Armament Conference, will decorate the grave of America's unknown soldier with the Victoria Cross, awarded by King George, probably on November 11.

PLANS FOR BASE DENIED.

"Pure Imagination," Declares An English Admiralty Official.

London.—The reports that Great Britain was planning the establishment of naval bases in the Bermudas, at Singapore or elsewhere were termed "pure imagination" by an Admiralty official, who declared he was unable to understand what Premier Hughes, of Australia was referring to in his recent speech on the subject.

SENATE PASSES PEACE PACTS

Treaties With Germany, Austria and Hungary

TWO RESERVATIONS ADDED

Motion To Substitute Versailles Pact For Harding's Treaties Given Little Support.

Washington.—The treaties of peace with Germany, Austria and Hungary were ratified by the Senate. The vote on the ratification of the German treaty, which came first, was 66 to 20. A few minutes later the Austrian treaty was approved by the same vote. Ratification of the Hungarian treaty followed quickly by a vote of 66 to 17. The difference in the vote was due to the departure from the chamber of three opposition Senators before the Hungarian treaty was acted upon.

The action concludes the three-year struggle to make peace with the Central Powers of Europe. Peace with Germany and Austra will become an accomplished fact immediately upon the formal exchange of ratifications. Hungary has not yet ratified the treaty.

The margin in favor of ratification exceeded the most optimistic estimate of Administration leaders. Fourteen Democrats, led by Senator Underwood, of Alabama and Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska joined the Republicans in support of the treaties while only two Republicans were recorded against ratification.

Here is the way the Senate lined up in the final roll-call on ratification: For Ratification—Republicans: Ball, Brandegee, Bursum, Calder, Cameron, Capper, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, du Pont, Edge, Elkins, Ernst, Fernald, France, Frelinghuysen, Gooding, Hale, Harreld, Johnson, Kellogg, Kenyon, Keyes, Lenroot, Lodge, McCormick, McCumber, McKinley, McLean, McNary, Moses, Nelson, New, Newberry, Nicholson, Norbeck, Oddie, Page, Penrose, Poindexter, Shortridge, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Sutherland, Townsend, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson, Indiana, Weller and Willis. Total, 52.

Democrats: Ashurst, Broussard, Dial, Fletcher, Gerry, Kendrick, Myers, Owen, Pomerene, Ransdell, Shields, Trammell, Underwood and Walsh, Massachusetts. Total, 14.

Against Ratification—Republicans: Borah and La Follette. Total, 2.

Democrats: Caraway, Gulbersan, Glass, Harris, Harrison, Heflin, Jones of New Mexico, King, McKellar, Overman, Pittman, Reed, Shepard, Simmons, Stanley, Walsh of Montana, Watson of Georgia and Williams. Total 18.

With the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Knox the total membership of the Senate was 95. Nine Senators were paired as follows: Hitchcock, Democrat, Nebraska; Jones, Republican, Washington; Ladd, Republican, North Dakota; Phipps, Republican, Colorado; Smith, Democrat, South Carolina, and Stanfield, Republican, Oregon, for ratification; and Norris, Republican, Nebraska; Robinson, Democrat, Arkansas, and Swanson, Democrat, Virginia, against ratification.

The Senate action completed the Administration's immediate peace program and brought a full state of peace with the principal enemy powers. Remaining now only are the formal exchanges of ratification except in the case of the Hungarian treaty, as that Government alone has yet to complete parliamentary action on the treaty.

The Senate attached two conditions to its ratification in the form of reservations previously recommended by the Foreign Relations Committee. One of the reservations reserves to Congress the power to control American participation in the Reparations Commission under the Versailles treaty. Before the Administration can appoint an American representative to that commission, it will have to secure a legislative act from Congress specifically authorizing the appointment, and then it will have to submit the appointment to the Senate for confirmation.

The other reservation is designed to prevent Germany from escaping payment of claims which may be pressed against her as a result of damage to life and property caused by the sinking of the Lusitania. Both of these reservations were adopted without a rollcall.

MELLON DENIES RESIGNATION.

Has No Intention Of Quitting Harding's Cabinet.

Williamsburg, Va.—"I have not resigned. I have no intention of resigning."

This was the statement by Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon when asked concerning the recurrence of reports that he is contemplating getting out of the Harding Cabinet. Secretary Mellon was here as a member of President Harding's party.

The frequent reports that he would resign have been a source of considerable embarrassment to Secretary Mellon, it was said.

TO RECALL MACSWINEY DEATH.

Irish Will Hold Demonstration In London On Sunday.

London.—Arrangements have been completed for a demonstration to be held on Sunday, the first anniversary of the death of Terence MacSwiney, former Lord Mayor of Cork, who died in Brixton prison last October following a hunger strike of more than 70 days. The demonstration will be held in Trafalgar square

SENATORS SHOWERED BY FALLING CEILING.

Washington.—The great gold chandelier in the President's room, off the Senate room, was badly damaged when part of the frescoed ceiling fell and broke gold and glass globes.

Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, and Swanson, of Virginia, were showered by debris, but escaped injury.

PARIS AROUSED BY BOMB EXPLOSION

U. S. Ambassador Congratulated On Escape

VALET IS SLIGHTLY HURT

His Valet Twice Wounded And Residence Damaged By Explosion —Millerand Is Stirred.

Paris.—A package wrapped in white paper, tied with a strong cord and marked "Perfume," lay on a table in the American Embassy. It was addressed personally to the American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, and had been delivered by registered post

Thinking it was a gift, the Ambassador's secretary, Lawrence Norton, carried it to the Ambassador's residence, the former home of Prince Jacques de Broglie, at 16 Avenue de Messine Early in the evening the Ambassador's valet, Blanchard, saw the package on a desk and, following custom, started to open it. The removal of the paper revealed a small pasteboard box, such room door and ran from the room. The most immediately a spring was released, and as Blanchard lifted the lid he heard a familiar noise which brought back the days when he was a bomber in the British Army. He hurled the box through the open bath as might be used for holding soap. A bomb exploded in the doorway, two fragments hitting the valet in the back. He was not seriously injured.

The Ambassador, his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Parmely Herrick, and her 7-year-old son, were just at this time ascending the stairway preparatory to entering Mr. Herrick's suite. Blanchard came running out as the Ambassador reached the top.

"A bomb has exploded and I am hit," the valet shouted. "Thank God, you weren't in the room."

Blanchard then collapsed and was carried downstairs. The Ambassador motored immediately to the Hotel Crillon to ask General Pershing the best thing to do, and the Prefect of Police was summoned.

The bomb is believed by the police to have been sent by French Communists as a protest against the conviction of two Italian Communists in Massachusetts charged with murder; it contained the deadliest of explosives, according to the prefect and his staff of bomb experts.

Proof of the strength of the explosives is shown by the fact that the bath room was wrecked, that much damage was done in the bed room and that seven fragments went through a thick steel wardrobe, while others made deep dents in the metal doors of a cabinet.

The Ambassador's first thought was to ignore the matter, but General Pershing and others advised him to make the full details public because of the possibility of other bomb outrages. The prefect, accompanied by the Attorney-General of France, came to the hotel and shortly afterward went with the Ambassador to the latter's home. The prefect made the announcement that 5,000 police and detectives would begin at once a searching inquiry and that probably there would be numerous arrests among known Communists.

President Millerand was among the first to congratulate the American Ambassador on his escape. He sent his personal representative to convey congratulations in the name of the people of France that the Ambassador had not been hurt and to assure Mr. Herrick that the outrage was deeply resented by every Frenchman worthy of the name and that the greatest efforts would be made to apprehend the guilty.

HOOVER OUT OF PAPER.

Sells His Stock In The Washington Herald.

Washington. — The Washington Herald made the following announcement:

"The Herald announces that Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has sold his minority interest in this newspaper to the majority stockholders and thus severed any connection as part owner."

ALBANIAN CABINET QUITS.

Serbs Issue Ultimatum Demanding Evacuation Of Territory.

Tirana, Albania.—The Albanian Cabinet resigned. Inability to cope with the situation arising out of the Serbian "invasion" and the insurrection at Miridi, was given as the reason. A "cabinet of national defense" will probably be organized.

ARBUCKLE HEARING DELAYED.

San Francisco.—The hearing of the charge of having violated the Volstead act, pending here against Roscoe C. ("Fatty") Arbuckle, was continued for a week by a United States Commissioner. Arbuckle arrived from Los Angeles and it was announced he would remain until after his trial in the State courts on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of Miss Virginia Rappe.

SHORT CUTS IN STATE NEWS

The Latest News From All Over the State

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

Lynchburg.—A local branch of the American Association of University Women has been formed here with Miss Gillie Larew as president; Mrs. J. D. Owen, vice-president; Miss Anne Kyle, secretary, and Miss Mary Spotswood Payne, treasurer.

Lynchburg.—Out of penitentiary where he served six years for shooting at former Police Justice J. J. Crutchfield, Cleveland Brown, negro, is under arrest here on a larceny charge. The negro is charged with walking by one pawn shop, picking up a hand bag and selling it at another similar establishment.

Hampton.—William A. Leffler, arrested several weeks ago in Washington on charges of giving bad checks to merchants in Hampton, was given two years in the penitentiary by the jury in the Circuit Court. Leffler has served a term from Amherst county for stealing cattle and was out on parole when arrested here. He will probably have six years added to the sentence.

New Canton.—County Game Warden Elam was in New Canton last week on business connected with his office, and reported here that game this year is more plentiful than it has ever been known at this season of the year. There are literally thousands of partridges in the county, owing to the ideal summer for raising. Turkeys likewise are plentiful as well as peasants, rabbits, squirrels and other small game.

Norfolk.—Judge D. White, in Circuit Court of Portsmouth, declared that city has no legal right to impose a license tax on automobile trucks from Norfolk or other cities operated in Portsmouth. The case came up on the appeal of several Norfolk merchants from a decision of Justice Cuthriell, of the Portsmouth Police Court, who imposed fines in order to expedite a test case.

Spotsylvania.—The jury sitting in the case of Commonwealth against Helen Lee, charged with a violation of the prohibition laws, brought in a verdict of three months in jail and a fine of $300. Helen Lee is the wife of Edgar Lee, and was caught transporting the whisky that her husband had distilled and sold. Edgar Lee was convicted of distilling whisky and selling same and was sentenced to six months in jail and a fine of $500.

New Canton.—A number of prominent citizens of Buckingham and Cumberland counties met representatives of the State Highway Department here in the matter of the building of a modern highway from the southern end of the bridge across James River up to the town of New Canton on the East and West highway. It is proposed to borrow the necessary funds for this work from local banks, the State to assume repayment of the loan when the Treasury will permit.

Petersburg.—Petersburg now has a free camp for tourists. This plan is the goal for which many local civic organizations have been working for the past year and in their belief, the step is one of the most important that has been taken in this city towards aiding the city in general in years. The camp is located at the fair grounds in West End Park. Free water shelter and necessary accommodations are provided at the camp. Other improvements are expected to be completed within a few days making Petersburg a stop-over point for hundreds of tourists now passing through this city on their way South in automobiles.

Petersburg.—The City Council, of Petersburg, approves of City Manager Brownlow's plan to establish "Lee Memorial Park" on a tract of land now owned by the city just on the outskirts. The park will comprise several acres and will be dedicated to the great Southern leader. Money derived from the sale of a tract of land by the city to the new country club, will be used to improve the site and make it a real park with sidewalks, roadways and other improvements.

Fredericksburg.—King George club boys were highly successful at State and Petersburg fairs winning many prizes with pure-bred Duroc pigs. Out of six head taken to the State Fair, five were in the colors with high money prizes, where competition was stronger than ever before, there being over 200 club pigs in the club classes.

Fredericksburg.—Clara of Dundee, the club calf owned by Ashby Trualow of Stafford county, won premiums at the Fredericksburg Fair, State Fair, at Richmond, and Petersburg Fair, aggregating $98.

Fredericksburg.—The new piece of State highway, in Stafford county, between Crane's Corner and Stafford Courthouse has been thrown open to the public. Much of the concrete roadway has been completed and the entire route will be finished within a short time.

Charlottesville.—The little city of Charlottesville was invaded by a crowd estimated at not less than 25,000 to witness the unveiling of Keck's statue of "Stonewall" Jackson. It has never before witnessed so large a gathering. President Cleveland on a pilgrimage to Monticello, drew an enormous crowd, and the university centennial, held last June, attracted a great gathering. The small mileage of the city's streets was taken up long before the procession moved and held until 4 o'clock by throngs of interested people.

STATE CAPITAL

Virginia Railroads Pay $2,974,354.99.

Richmond.—Tax assessments levied against the steam railroads of Virginia by the State Corporation Commission for 1921, just completed, show that the carriers will pay nearly $3,000,000 into the treasury of the State before the last day of this month. The exact total as certified to the Auditor of Public Accounts, is $2,974,354.99, which is largely in excess of the amount paid in any previous year.

Large as the sum is, it is only a fraction of the huge amounts that will be paid by the railroads to the cities and counties through which they run. The local tax rate will apply in each instance to the valuations for taxation as fixed by the State Corporation Commission. The State tax rate on property is 35 cents on the $100, while the local rates vary from $1.25 to $2, and even higher. However, the localities do not participate in the taxes on rolling stock nor in the franchise tax based on gross earnings, all of which is segregated to the State under existing laws.

The value of all real and personal property of steam railroads in Virginia for taxation as fixed for 1921 by the State Corporation Commission, is $156,557,690. This is comparable with $132,575,698 in 1916.

The enormous sum of $2,974,354.99 must be paid into the State treasury by the railroads before the end of this month, or thirty days earlier than other taxes. It is as much as the entire revenue of the State from all sources twenty years ago.

Big Sum Asked By State Board.

Estimates for appropriations filed with Governor Davis by State departments and institutions, which are now being considered by the Governor and his Advisory Board, total for the next two years, ending March 1, 1924 the sum of $36,167,000, as against $22,747,000 apportioned by the last Legislature, out of the general fund of the State for the two years ending March 1, 1922, an increase of $13,420,000.

The Auditor of Public Accounts in a statement furnished the Advisory Board, estimates the revenues of the State for the next two years to be $23,169,000, which will make necessary the pruning of the several budgets to a total of $12,998,000 to come within the estimated revenues for the next two years.

In the budget submitted two years ago for the needs of the State departments and institutions, the Governor cut out more than $3,000,000, which was considered a great task at that time, but the cutting necessitated by the demands of the budget, now in the making, reaches the enormous sum of $12,998,000.

Veterans To Honor Memory Of Hero

To represent the 93,499 men Virginia had in the national armed forces during the World War at the exercises in Washington and at Arlington on November 11, when services incident to the burial of an unknown soldier will take place, Governor Westmoreland Davis named the following:

Captain Horace L. Smith, Jr., of Petersburg Company D, First United States Engineers, First Division, who received the Distinguished Service Cross.

Sergeant John J. Mezoff, of Hopewell, first sergeant, Company E, First Infantry, Virginia National Guard, who saw service with Company E, One Hundred and Sixteenth United States Infantry, Twenty-ninth Division, and who received the Distinguished Service Cross, Croix de Guerre and the Medaille Militaire.

Corporal Joseph Elliott Allen, of Richmond, who saw service with Company B, One Hundred and Sixteenth Infantry, Twenty-ninth Division, and who received the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre.

Reception At Mansion For Foch.

Both Governor Westmoreland Davis and Mayor Ainslie were formally notified that Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of the allied and associated armies during the war, had accepted the invitation extended, through the American Legion, to be the guest of the State and city. The officials were notified of the marshal's acceptance by John J. Wicker, Jr., Virginia representative of the American Legion national committee for reception of distinguished guests. Mr. Wicker added that the marshal had not fixed a date for his visit to Richmond but that he would probably come the latter part of November.

Will Sponsor Soldier Relief Bill.

State Senator Morgan R. Mills announced that when the Legislature convenes in January, he will offer a bill creating a State bureau, charged with the responsibility of extending relief to the soldiers. He does not believe in the idea of a bonus, or any other measure involving a large expenditure, he said, but does believe there should be some State agency to co-operate with the various Federal bureaus to give assistance to Virginia soldiers.

J. O. U. A. M. Indorses Vahispa Move

The State convention of the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics, at their recent session at Roanoke, enthusiastically indorsed the Virginia Historical Pageant after Secretary W. B. Cridlin had presented the plans to the convention. A motion prevailed for an appropriation to cover the cost of having a float in the pageant parade, and all members in attendance at the convention promised to work for the project upon their return home.

WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

World's Active Armies Total 6,000,000

WASHINGTON.—Active armies of the 14 most important nations of the world today include approximately 6,000,000 men, according to figures obtained here and regarded as reasonably correct.

While China stands first among the nations in this summary of soldiers actually under arms September 1 last, being credited with 1,370,000 active troops, France is far ahead among nations not distressed by civil strife, in the number of men with the colors. The French army strength is placed at 1,034,000 men, the British empire standing next with 740,000 and Germany last with 100,000.

The United States stands thirteenth with 149,000 men in the regular army, exceeding only Germany, while Italy has 350,000 and Japan 300,000 active troops.

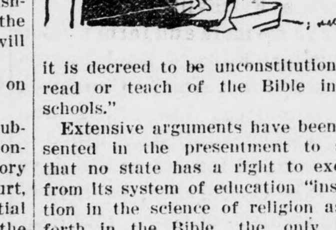
Figures for other powers include Russia, 538,000; Poland, 450,000; Greece, 255,000; Spain, 253,000; Switzerland, 170,000; Turkey, 152,000; Czechoslovakia, 150,000.

In considering problems connected with attempted reduction of armed forces ashore it is to be assumed, however, that the Washington conferees will of necessity take into consideration many other factors than the forces actually under arms in computing the army strength of any nation for purposes of discussion. Reserve systems, the extent to which reserves have been organized for quick mobilization and the degree of training they have received all would be reviewed by technical experts.

In many countries some form of universal military service obligation rests upon the entire male population.

One thing clearly established by these army figures, military experts said, was that the United States alone among the victor nations in the war seems to have completely demobilized.

Bible; Public Schools; Supreme Court



CAN the Bible legally be excluded from the public schools? The United States Supreme court will be asked to decide this question. This was announced recently by leaders of the Presbyterian church in New York, who have headed a movement among various religious denominations to bring a test case before the nation's highest tribunal. The state of Washington, which officially excludes the Bible from its public schools, will furnish the basis for the case.

The line of attack will be based on the Declaration of Independence.

"To exclude the Bible from the public schools," the Presbyterians contend, in their presentment preparatory to an appeal to the Supreme court, "is to violate one of the essential clauses of the opening program of the Declaration of Independence. In the state of Washington, the attorney general and later the state Supreme court, have rendered an opinion, in which the Bible in effect is judged to be a sectarian book, and in which it is decreed to be unconstitutional to read or teach of the Bible in the schools."

Extensive arguments have been presented in the presentment to show that no state has a right to exclude from its system of education "instruction in the science of religion as set forth in the Bible, the only book which sets forth the existence, laws and other attributes of the Divine Providence to which the Declaration of Independence is committed, without this exclusion being repugnant to the declaration, and therefore void."

Tentative Consolidations of Railroads

TENTATIVE plans for the consolidation of all major railroads of the United States into 19 systems, have been announced by the interstate commerce commission. The proposed consolidation was authorized by the transportation act. The consolidated systems proposed by the commission include these:

New York Central, including the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis; Monongahela; Boston & Maine; Bangor & Aroostook and others.

Pennsylvania, including Toledo, Peoria & Western, Long Island, Monongahela, as an alternative to the inclusion of that road in the New York Central system, and others.

Baltimore & Ohio; Reading; New York, New Haven & Hartford; Lehigh & Hudson, and others.

Lehigh Valley; New York, Chicago & St. Louis; Pittsburg & West Virginia, and others.

Atlantic Coast line, Norfolk Southern, Florida East Coast, Mississippi Central, Louisville & Nashville and others.

Illinois Central, Seaboard Airline; Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio and others.

Union Pacific lines, Chicago & Northwestern, Wabash lines west of the Missouri and others.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Northern Pacific; Spokane, Portland & Seattle and others.

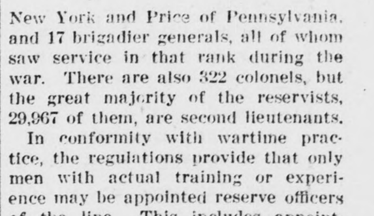
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Great Northern and others.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; Colorado & Southern; Denver & Rio Grande; Western Pacific and others.

Southern Pacific company; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; El Paso & Southwestern; Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific and others.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Missouri Pacific; Texas & Pacific; Gulf Coast lines and others.

Assignment of the Veterans in O. R. C.



DETAILED regulations under which thousands of World war veterans, now members of the officers' reserve corps, will be assigned for duty in the reserve army framework contemplated by the national defense act, have been made public by the War department and distributed to the 66,000 officers who now compose the corps.

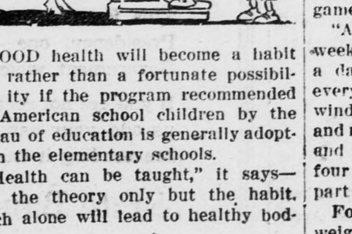
Assignment of reserve officers to the 27 divisions of organized reserves throughout the country will follow immediately as the first step in general staff plans, under which an army of more than 4,000,000 could be quickly mobilized at need.

The extensive regulations cover every phase of the relationship between the citizen officers and the regular army. The same theory of decentralization of administrative authority from the War department to corps area commanders is carried out that was employed in planning for the organization reserve system.

There are now in the officers' reserve two major generals, O'Ryan of New York and Price of Pennsylvania, and 17 brigadier generals, all of whom saw service in that rank during the war. There are also 322 colonels, but the great majority of the reservists, 29,967 of them, are second lieutenants.

In conformity with wartime practice, the regulations provide that only men with actual training or experience may be appointed reserve officers of the line. This includes appointments in the infantry, cavalry, field or coast artillery, and air service, the combatant arms of the army. Special service appointments may be made, however.

How Children Can Get Health Habit



GOOD health will become a habit rather than a fortunate possibility if the program recommended for American school children by the bureau of education is generally adopted in the elementary schools.

"Health can be taught," it says—"not the theory only but the habit, which alone will lead to healthy bodies."

The climax of the bureau's campaign comes with the publication of a carefully arranged program for teaching in the elementary grades. The child health organization co-operated in preparation of the pamphlet, which is written by teachers and based on actual experiments. It is designed for the use of student teachers in the normal schools or for practicing teachers, and supplies the basis for the enlistment of every school in America in the effort to bring complete physical health to the children of the nation. For the children these are the special rules of the health game:

"A full bath oftener than once a week; brushing the teeth at least once a day; a movement of the bowels every day; sleeping long hours with windows open; drinking much milk and no tea or coffee; eating vegetables and fruit every day; drinking at least four glasses of water a day; playing part of every day out of doors."

For the teachers, rule No. 1 is the weighing and measuring of every child once a month and entering the record on the pupil's report card as regularly as his grade in arithmetic. His weight for his height and his rate of gain can then be compared with the standard health tables.